

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Let us all give thanks. Thanksgiving day could not come any too often for the poor this year.

President Cleveland may console himself with the fact that he is not the only democrat who is indispensible.

If President Cleveland has finished his message to congress he certainly has one little thing to be thankful for.

Some people in Omaha are bound to have an election contest, even if it is only a contest on the election of ward councilman.

No, the ballots cast at the recent election have not been sent by county clerks to the state house, nor will they be if the court knows herself.

Those living pictures must be still alive. In no other way can we account for the renewal of the crusade against them as immoral exhibitions.

How fortunate that congress does not meet until after Thanksgiving! Were it otherwise we might not feel so inclined to render up thanks as we now are.

Because the city is richer than it thought is no reason why any dubious claims or extravagant expenditures should be approved by any of the city authorities.

We are acquainted with several worthy people who would not object to sharing with Uncle Sam the credit that enables him to borrow money at less than 3 per cent interest.

Italy and Illinois are suffering simultaneously from earthquake shocks. This will rudely shake the prevalent opinion that Illinois has more in common with Egypt than with any other foreign country.

Before the proposed new silver party undertakes to absorb all the other parties it might be well to inquire whether any of the other parties are really dissatisfied with their own organizations.

The city law department can furnish all the legal advice needed by the Board of Education. Let the next step in retrenching the school finances consist in abolishing the office of attorney to the school board.

Judging from the silence that has overtaken the various democratic statesmen, we must infer that they all think that there is no use harping on the causes of democratic defeat. It is evidently not at all an attractive subject of discussion for them.

Some congressmen who do not expect to attend the short session are said to be writing to the sergeant-at-arms of the house to send them their memoirs. Perhaps these worthy statesmen would like to have congress brought to their homes for their convenience.

The public will now be interested in knowing the terms of the new contract between the city and the Thomson-Houston company. Let it be published before it is closed. It can be made strong in some features and weak in others. It must possess no loop-holes.

We see no reason why the certified check posted with a bid for electric lighting should not be declared forfeited when the bidder refuses to effect a contract that has been awarded to him. Why are certified checks required to accompany bids for city contracts?

If it is true, as reported, that Li Hung Chang has been divested of all his remaining honors, the Chinese emperor will be bereft of that pleasant occupation the next time his armies meet defeat, when he will be unable to order his minister stripped of any more decorations.

Chicago seems to be rapidly filling with incipient mayors in anticipation of the municipal elections of next spring. All the republican politicians who can't be accommodated with the United States sensorship are prepared to sacrifice themselves to the majority if necessary.

We suggest that the Transmississippi congress be not suffered to disperse before it shall have taken effective measures to prevent the lecture platform from being overrun with the play-acting statesmen who have been illuminating congresses of one kind or another for two or three years past.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In his proclamation designating today as a day of thanksgiving the president said that "the American people should gratefully render thanksgiving and praise to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, who has watched over them with kindness and fostering care during the year that has passed; they should also with humility and faith supplicate to the Father of all Mercies for continued blessings according to their needs, and they should by deeds of charity seek the favor of the giver of every good and perfect gift." This is the spirit in which this day, peculiarly American in its origin and observance, should be regarded. The past year has not been one of unmixt blessings to the American people, according to human understanding and estimate. It has been a year of hardship to many thousands of our people, a year of business depression, industrial stagnation and financial loss. All over the country there has been heard from the ranks of unemployed labor the cry of distress. The savings of the thrifty have melted away. A vast number of people who never before knew want of the necessities of life have been compelled to eat the bread of charity. Drought over a large part of the country nearly destroyed the corn crop, causing a heavy loss to thousands of farmers. Many business men have been driven into bankruptcy and many more have held on only by making great sacrifices.

Such are the more conspicuous features of the indictment to be made against the period since the last observance of Thanksgiving day, yet as a nation we have reasons for gratitude. Our misfortunes have not been greater than those of other lands, and they are not without their useful and wholesome lessons. If we have gained some wisdom from them, if they have taught us to adopt a more judicious conservatism in our material affairs, if they have taught us to appreciate more fully the value of thrift and prudence, if they impressed upon us more strongly the expediency of preparation for the "rainy day," they have not been altogether without compensatory effect, for which we may feel some measure of gratitude. We cannot expect to be always at the high tide of prosperity. In the nature of things there will come periods of short crops, reduced industrial activity and a curtailment of trade. But it has never yet happened to this most favored nation that its people did not as a whole have enough of all the necessities of life and we need not look forward with any apprehension that the time will ever come when this great country will not produce sufficient to supply every want of its people.

Today we can as a nation be thankful for an abundance of everything for man's requirements, for the dispersion of the clouds of distrust which have so long hung over us, for the gradual recovery of industrial activity, and for the return of new life to business enterprises, all giving promise of better times not far off. Undoubtedly there are many individuals who feel that they have no cause for thanksgiving. They are not so well off in this world's goods as they were a year ago, and the outlook for them is still gloomy. Yet very few of these, if they would consider some other than the material side of their lives, would fail to find a good reason for being grateful. It is a barren life indeed in which there is not something to be thankful for. The heart is most desolate that can find no throbs of sympathy with the spirit of this occasion.

Thanksgiving day long ago became a day of home festivity, and it will continue so. That feature does not in the least detract from its value or its true purpose, for where shall the mind and heart more surely find reason and stimulus for thankfulness and gratitude than in the affection and the enjoyments of the home circle. This is an occasion for deeds of charity. Those who can give a helping hand to the less favored of fortune will enhance their own enjoyment of the good things they are enabled to have by giving such a reason to be grateful. The forefathers left no more worthy example of being perpetuated than the observance of a day of thanksgiving.

JUDGE DALLAS VERSUS OLNEY.

A comparison of Judge Dallas' opinion, just filed in the United States circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, dismissing the petition of the employees of the Reading receivers for an order preventing their discharge on the ground that they belong to a labor organization, and the letter of Attorney General Olney of three weeks ago upon the same subject will not in our judgment tend to make the ruling of the court particularly palatable to the American people who believe in fair play. Mr. Olney may perhaps have been a trifle officious in sending his letter to the judge without an invitation asking for his opinion, but that does not detract from the soundness of the views which he expressed.

The order of the receivers against which the attorney general protested was one which gave notice that on and after a specified date the company's well-established policy of excluding from its service all persons who owe allegiance to other organizations which might make claims upon them incompatible with their duties to their employers will be enforced. It immediately raised the question whether receivers acting under authority of a United States court should make membership in a labor organization a cause for dismissal from their employment. Mr. Olney expressed his disapproval of this order in no unmistakable language. He characterized it as unfair and discriminating and as tending to intensify the discontent and resentment of the employees of the railroad against a court which would seem to have in some manner taken sides against them. He showed that such an order would force them, if they remained in the service of the receivers, to give up the benefits accruing from the organization and for which they had paid dues and assessments. He failed to find anything in the constitution and by-laws of the union complained of in any way incompatible with continued employment under the receivers. His advice, however, that the court refuse to sanction

the step that had been taken seems to have gone unheeded.

Judge Dallas tries very hard to distinguish the cases before him so as to avoid the vital question. He succeeds in doing so in respect to several of the petitioners, but cannot escape the fact that one of them, Hicks, is threatened with discharge unless he resigns from the American Railway union. Even here he falls back on a promise which the petitioner had made to relinquish his membership in consideration of retaining his place. This promise seems to have been clearly made under duress, yet Judge Dallas insists that "though in making his selection he was doubtless confronted by a dilemma it was obvious that he was not in any legal sense subjected to compulsion." If a threat of discharge is not compulsion, in what does compulsion consist? Because the contemplated action of the receivers is not unlawful and prohibited by legal penalties he who appointed them and to whom they are in all things responsible refuses to interfere to redress a palpable grievance. It is just such decisions as this by our federal judges that have created among the laboring classes a latent feeling that their interests are practically without standing in court.

VACANCIES IN THE PRESENT HOUSE.

The death of Congressman Wright of Pennsylvania week before last will make the present house short one member when congress reconvenes in regular session in December. This house has been peculiarly unfortunate in the loss of its members ever since it was first elected some two years ago. The present vacancy is the tenth that has been created by death, and strangely enough, four of the ten who died were elected to represent Pennsylvania districts. The list of deceased members is as follows: Died, in 1893, William Mitchell, Pennsylvania, June; Willam H. Enochs, O. Io, July; J. L. Ogan Chipman, Michigan, August; Charles O'Neill, Pennsylvania, November; William Lilly, Pennsylvania, December. In 1894, George W. Houk, Ohio, February; Robert F. Brattan, Maryland, May; Marcus C. Lisle, Kentucky, July; George B. Shaw, Wisconsin, August; Myron B. Wright, Pennsylvania, November.

In addition to these losses by death, however, the loss by resignation has been equally great. The ten who resigned are: Resigned, in 1893, Ashbel P. Fitch, New York; Charles F. O'Connell, Virginia; John R. Fellows, New York; William H. Brawley, South Carolina; N. C. Blanchard, Louisiana; John A. Caldwell, Ohio; Barnes Compton, Maryland; John L. Mitchell, Wisconsin; Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Clifford R. Breckinridge, Arkansas. Ex-Congressman Fitch and Fellows relinquished their places to accept more lucrative positions in the government of New York, tendered them by the Tammany organization. Mr. O'Connell is now governor of Virginia, while both Lodge and Mitchell hold seats in the United States senate. Most all of the others were led to hand in their resignations because of tendered federal appointments, the last one being C. R. Breckinridge, recently sent as American minister to Russia after he had failed of renomination by his democratic constituents in Arkansas.

And as if these changes were not sufficient, the democratic majority has insisted upon unseating three of the republican representatives who were elected on the face of the returns and participated in the proceedings of the house during the extra session and part of the long session. The unseated members are: C. F. Joy, Missouri; Samuel Gilbert, California, and E. H. Funston, Kansas. Of course there were democratic claimants ready at hand to take the places of those congressmen who were counted out. All of the other vacancies, excepting* the last one, have been filled either by special election or at the general elections just held. It was at the special election in New York City a year ago that the republicans made a gain of one representative right in the Tammany stronghold, and it was also at a special election for congress-man-at-large in Pennsylvania that that state showed its renewed loyalty to republicanism by electing Galtush A. Grow with a 200,000 plurality. These twenty-three changes in the personnel of the present house, however, are only the forerunners of the revolution in membership that will be completed at the final adjournment of congress on the fourth day of March.

A SETTLEMENT AT LAST.

A settlement of some kind of the Thomson-Houston company and the city of Omaha over the matter of the electric lighting contracts must have come sooner or later, and the terms agreed to by the city council are perhaps as favorable to the taxpayers as could, under the circumstances, be reasonably expected. The basis of the agreement is that in return for certain concessions by the company the city waive its claims by reason of the defective candle power of the lamps under the old contracts and enter into a new contract for three years upon a schedule of voltage instead of candle power. The concessions made by the company—concessions which, however, can hardly be called entirely voluntary—are substantially these: It agrees to reduce the bills for all lamps in operation between July 1 and December 31, 1894, whether under contract or not, to the rate of \$111.50 per lamp per year, the price bid when proposals were invited and rejected last spring. These reductions are said to represent a saving to the city of \$5,000. The company further agrees to reduce its bid under the last invitation for proposals from \$130 per lamp per year to \$120 per lamp per year, at which rate it will accept the contract for not less than 200, nor more than 400 lamps, for three years, commencing January 1 next.

These savings to the city are material, although they are by no means so great as the Thomson-Houston company seeks to represent in its communication to the council. In stating the reductions as over \$25,000, for the whole period covered, there seems to be an intentional misuse of the figures. On the bills pending the settlement is not more than \$3,000 less than could possibly be claimed. For the new three-year contract

there was at hand a bid of \$130 per lamp from the same company, at which a contract could have been effected. In making the figure \$120 per lamp the difference, at \$10 on 200 lamps for three years, loots up \$6,000. The reductions, therefore, are not \$25,000, but \$9,000, at the most.

Throughout the whole controversy with the Thomson-Houston company it has been the tactics employed in lobbying disputed claims through the city council over the vetoes of the mayor that have done more than anything else to defer a settlement. The new contract must be drawn so as to effectually ward the city against deficient lighting service, and the company must be given to understand that it must confine itself to the business of supplying electric lighting, and abandon once and for all time the scandalous manipulation of city councilmen, in which it has been indulging. If the new electric lighting contract shall have the effect of removing from the city council for three years this great source of log-rolling, wire-pulling and corruption the people will regard it as not too dearly paid for.

The report of shocking outrages committed by the Japanese soldiers after the capture of Port Arthur must be received with some grains of allowance, since it is made by Chinese fugitives who would be very likely to greatly exaggerate and misrepresent the facts. The uniform good conduct of the Japanese forces following all their victories forbids the idea that they would sully the glory of their greatest and most important triumph by any such outrages as are said to have occurred after the fall of Port Arthur. It has been shown that the soldiers of Japan are under excellent discipline and nowhere have they manifested any disposition to pillage or unnecessarily shed blood. Their treatment of Chinese prisoners has been noted as exceptionally considerate. It will be regrettable if the report from Chefoo shall prove to be well founded, but until it is so proven there is good reason for doubting its truthfulness.

The enthusiasm shown by our business men in aid of the movement for a mile race track is gratifying, and promises tangible results. The opinion prevails that the state fair can be secured and made a success in no other way and Omaha is determined to have the state fair for the next term of five years. Omaha is situated in the heart of a section of country which, in recent years, has produced some of the fastest horses, and yet has not had a single racing event worthy the name. Council Bluffs, Sioux City and St. Joseph have all distanced Omaha in this regard, having the past season put up racing meets that attracted attention throughout the whole country. The time is ripe for Omaha to take hold of this matter and push it to a successful termination.

Haskell must really have surprised himself by voting against the electric lighting settlement in order to maintain a record of consistency with his claim that the city has no right to enter contracts that extend over more than one year. This is one of the few times that Haskell has tried to be consistent and he deserves credit for it, notwithstanding the fact that his vote was not needed to carry the proposition through.

W. N. Nason, president of the state relief commission, solicits aid for the droith sufferers of the western portion of the state whose destitute condition is generally known. Contributions of clothing and supplies are sought, rather than money. Appeals for aid are urgent and we have no doubt will be answered by many citizens in this part of the state, where conditions are better and the necessities of life abundant.

Willing to Bear the Stigma.

Kansas City Times. Mr. Carnegie states that he who dies rich dies in disgrace. Mr. Carnegie's life up to the present has been a noble example of the rest of humanity, willing to take the disgrace, and the more of it the better.

Enough and to Spare.

That \$170,000,000 offer of gold to the government shows that there is enough idle money in the United States to buy the most active sort of trade that is likely to come in the near future, even if not another cent be added to its volume.

Perilous Times in Jehol.

None of the disasters which have overwhelmed the Chinese have so keenly affected the occupant of the dragon throne as the recent fire at Jehol, the summer palace of the emperor. The fire, which broke out at the imperial palace of Jehol, north of Peking, Jehol is the famous summer palace and the residence of the emperor. It is said that the fire was caused by a lantern which was left burning in the palace. The fire was so intense that it was feared that the emperor's palace would be completely destroyed. The emperor is said to have fled from Jehol to Peking.

In the Interest of Humanity.

The offer of the United States to mediate between China and Japan was in the interest of humanity and was creditable to human nature. Its rejection by Japan was marked by a courtesy becoming the most polite nation in the world. Political animosity and the Cleveland administration of the United States who twisted it on the wrongly reported fact that the Japanese overtures, confounded brutally with comment and wrote themselves the enemies of progress and civilization and peace in the world. Those who work themselves up to the idea that things are wrong, simply because opponents do them or attempt them, are of all persons the most pitiable.

Republican Frater for Holcomb.

Broken-Bow Republican. The resolutions passed Saturday compelling Judge Holcomb for his fairness and conservatism as a judge, expressing confidence in his ability and continuation of the same, if elected as governor, were promptly repudiated by a member of the jury, and the resolutions were written by a republican. In the light of these facts it but adds another proof of the high and many principles which actuate those of which the republican party is constituted. They not only are the promulgators of the principles of justice and equity, but they have the moral courage which enables them to say to the whole people, "We commend the good in an offensive partisan and denounce it, if there is an error within their own party."

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The conviction is growing in China that there is something to be learned from the Chinese. China has purchased a lot of quick-firing guns, designed to keep pace with her skipper. Mrs. Francis Willard declares "bad cooking" has driven thousands of men to drink. Water? Operations have not been resumed on the Panama canal, but old malaria is open for engagements.

Every member of the new congressional delegation of Kansas are lawyers raised on farms. Evidently political farming is not wholly abandoned in the cyclone state. A man with a good pull is considered a lucky cunio but the Detroit dentist who was obliged to pay \$500 for pulling the wrong tooth of a lady negatives the proposition.

The city council of St. Louis proposes to regulate the sale and manufacture of bread, so far as the quality of the flour is concerned, and also requiring that the weight of the loaf be stamped upon it. The crush of office seekers in New York is described as overwhelming. The fortunes built up by Tammany men have created a spoils epidemic. But while many are calling, few will be chosen. "Twas ever thus."

A Boston "medium" gave a man a message from his Pa and kissed him for his Ma. The man was a police inspector, his parents were at home, and the "medium" is now in jail for obtaining money under false pretenses. The statues of Daniel Webster and General John Stark, contributed by New Hampshire to the National Statuary hall at Washington, have arrived from Italy, and will be set up at once. They are carved in Carrara marble and are said to be very fine.

Editor Dana of the New York Sun has been invited to visit Hawaii and receive the hospitality of the great royal republic. The veteran editor receives no little of that article at home that there is little or no inducement to warrant the journey. Judge Allen G. Thurman, democracy's old Roman, has just celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of his birth at his home in Columbus, O. An incident of the celebration illustrates the extent of democratic disgust. The old Roman declined to approve a telegram to President Cleveland approving and extolling his sturdy democracy.

A shrewd supporter of Motion in the hayseed section of the York road, who was before election day, and a bet was the result. Each agreed to pay the other one cent every vote their favorite received in excess of his opponent. As Motion beat Hill by over 100,000 the latter's baker, if he pays the debt, will fork over \$1,000. At last the baker has been proclaiming protection for home thrift.

Cincinnati gave an exhibition of admirable political independence on Tuesday of last week. At the regular election the city rolled up a republican majority of 29,000. Relying on this majority the local bosses forced the nomination of a plug lawyer of tattooed reputation for judge of the new insolvency court. The voters jumped on the train of the bosses and buried their candidate by several thousand majority. This is a bad year for political czars.

The lecture manager of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll says that the distinguished lecturer does not care for social attention when he goes to a town to lecture. He goes to a hotel, generally the European plan, where he can eat whatever pleases him. At the home of a prominent citizen the old-time custom is generally there on exhibition before a large number of guests, whom he was expected to entertain. Unlike the platform orators of other days, Colonel Ingersoll has no one to make a fulsome address of introduction to his audience. He walks alone on the stage, and does not even have a time-honored pitcher of ice water to keep him company. His love of simplicity controls him in all the affairs of life.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

M. Akers, a prosperous Gage county farmer, has distributed 100 bushels of sweet potatoes to the poor of his town. The Young Men's Christian association of Fremont has established a free employment bureau. It is being liberally patronized.

It is reported that Tom Majors will devote his time to the coming winter to lecturing on farming before the students of the Peru Normal school. It is said that a prominent citizen of Spencer, Boyd county, has suddenly left the county in haste, generally there on exhibition before a large number of guests, whom he was expected to entertain. Unlike the platform orators of other days, Colonel Ingersoll has no one to make a fulsome address of introduction to his audience. He walks alone on the stage, and does not even have a time-honored pitcher of ice water to keep him company. His love of simplicity controls him in all the affairs of life.

Get Them to London, Willie.

Mr. Wilson's appearance as a free trade lecturer at Baltimore was not altogether successful. It really looks as if Mr. Wilson's best chance to attain the prize of "local favorability" lay in London.

THE JOKERS' WISHBONE.

Texas Sittings: "Does Gible move in the best block?" "Yes, he has to move. He never pays his rent." Philadelphia Record: Mr. Peel (to his wife, who is an up-to-date woman)—You've got my coat and vest and my trousers, but I'm bound to stick to my shirt."

Washington Star: "Es, son," said Uncle Eben, "ez er man begins ter tink de worl' kin git erlong widout 'im he stabs out ter mek it impossible ter get erlong wid 'im." Syracuse Post: Editor—Who was Galileo? Reporter—Wasn't he a writer on space?

Truth: Heloise—The count comes of a very old family, papa. Father—Yes; I know. His father and mother kept a chestnut stand, and both lived to be just 99.

Boston Transcript: Ethel—How did you like the play last night? Maude—Oh, above everything! Harry was with me, and you know what company he is! Well, there was nothing whatever in the play to distract my attention, and I just revelled in Harry's conversation.

Chicago Tribune: Colonel Allgore (at restaurant)—Walter, a glass of water, if you please. Walter—What? A Kentuckian calling for water? Colonel Allgore (with lofty dignity)—Don't you suppose that that gods on high Olympus got tired of nocturnal occasionally, sah?

Indianapolis Journal: "Isn't it horrid," said the Christian Beauty, "to think the Fat Lady wedding the Ossified Man so soon after her first husband's demise?" "Oh, I know," replied the Two-Headed Girl, "but she says that the baby has taken a fancy to cutting its teeth on him."

Washington Star: "I don't see why they set him out for a good congressional record," said the man with envy in his soul. "Well," replied his companion, "I remember as a good deal of a stick."

THE OLD STORY.

Philadelphia Record. There was a man in our town and he was a wonderful wise man. He fell in love with printing ink. And began to advertise. He found when he found the scheme brought him emoluments galore. He smiled a smile in display type and advertised some more.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Mistress Dorothy's Thanksgiving. Laura S. Porter in Harper's Bazar. Squire Ephraim dressed his good wife Prue. They invited some guests to dine. And drink to the health of the commonwealth In a glass of Thanksgiving wine.

Said Ephraim Drew to his good wife Prue, "When asking Judge Jonathan Drake We'll ask the young man, his son Jonathan, For my daughter Dorothy's sake."

The guests came at last to the squire's repast. The guests did exclaim and admire. Receiving a welcome bland, And Dorothy blushed as Jonathan brushed With his lips her illy-white hair.

With wondering eyes, at the turkey's size The guests did exclaim and admire. There were dainties beside, boiled, baked, And stewed and fried. And a big plum pudding on fire.

To Jonathan's plate, by a lucky fate, It chanced that the wishbone fell; Then softly said he to fair Dorothy, "My lot shall this wishbone tell."

"I'll wish you and I, when a year slips by, With none to o'erhear, or to interfere, And with all but ourselves away."

Then they broke the bone; with a stifled He lost, and sighed heavily. To note the glad smile that she wore the So he asked her what her wish might be.

She blushed rosy red; "Well I thought," she said, "I'd wish you were sorer this way; For I wish, too, what your wish come true, Your wish for next Thanksgiving day."

AROUND THE FIRE.

Do you remember, Dick, old boy, Our dinner one Thanksgiving day ago, When I asked you the price you know— For at our college dining house— Around sweet Grandma Howard's pie

You know she sent the dear niece tart "Just for a little homelike treat." And how we shouted when it came! For grandma's pies were hard to beat. And then such plans as we did lay— Ah, we were happy—joy and I— We'd would have a little spread. And build it up around the pie.

Our college mates across the hall Should buy some bread and other stuff, And we'd have a feast—that is, enough. And so we had it—such a lark! Old Benches were occupied. For we built up a lot of fun. Around that country-made mince pie

The roasted fowl was quite antique And I'd never had such a delight. The jokes we made were just as old. And some would hardly do to tell. But we enjoyed it heartily. And soon our merriment ran high. When you, with solemn mien, declared "We'll now proceed to carve the pie."

No need of muscle had you then, For never was a crust more light. And as you cut the four great arcs And with a flourish said "Delight. Then for a moment no one spoke, I think you will remember why— Our talk machines were occupied. They were built up around the pie.

And as I ate, I seemed to see Dear granny's face, so fair and kind, And gentle home thoughts took the place Of sport within my boyish mind. And we all felt the spell, I think, "Without a word, our hearts were pie." And loving, dearly thoughts were built. Around that dear Thanksgiving pie.

THE FOY'S FAVORITE.

James Whitecomb Riley. An' 'n' ist snuggles me 'twixen his knees— An' I peck out over the fawful robe— An' the wind ist blows!—an' the snow ist snows! An' the sun ist shines!—an' shines! An' the old horse tosses his head an' coughs An' I'd rather go to my gran'ma's Than any other place.

"Over the river an' through the wood New gran'ma's cap I spy! Hurrah for the fun!—is the puddin' done?— Hurrah for the pumpkin pie!"

GIVE THANKS, WHAT FOR?

Because you have health. Because, if a democrat, you are on earth. Because, if a republican, you are right in it. Because Dave Hill does not know where he is at.

Because Nebraska and the rest of the country is safe. Because Tom Majors read the handwriting on the wall. Because the session of congress is limited to three months.

Because this world is better, happier, than any you know of. Because a purchased nomination is not a certificate of election. Because turkey is Armistead to the keen knife of public criticism.

Because the young czar of Russia has discovered the Aikler of life. Because honesty and honor have been vindicated throughout the land. Because Cholly Kucklerbocker has come into the world, also the name Syrup of Figs and being well informed, you will not not any substitute if offered.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Kansas City Star: The wedding day manifesto of the young czar of Russia is declared to be the most benevolent and sweeping in its grants of favors of any issued in fifty years, except the one granting liberty to the serfs. If the young man fulfills these early promises, nobility and bomb making will become lost arts in that nation.

Denver Republican: Now, if Czar Nicholas would only celebrate his marriage with Princess Alix by granting constitutional government to Russia he would enroll his name among the great rulers of the earth and would also escape the haunting fear of assassination at the hands of nihilists which drove his father to an early grave.

Chicago Tribune: Czar Nicholas was married to the Princess Alix of Hesse, who is now empress of all the Russias. There was great jubilation over the event and the young czar was the recipient of numerous congratulations. Whether the bride can be congratulated is, however, a serious question, considering the past life of her husband and the uncertain possibilities of the future. If any congratulations were offered her it would be for her courage in facing that future.

Kansas City Times: As rulers of the most populous power in the civilized world, these young people are entering upon a life of infinite obligation and manifold peril. It is a spectacle to arouse the pity of all good men and women for the unhappy victim of the unhappy alliance.

Minneapolis Times: The contemplation of a sweet young princess going through the mockery of marriage with a diseased and profligate branch of a rotten family tree, whose libidinous love is already given to a ballet dancer, while the nation's capital is still draped in mourning, is enough to sicken the hearts of those who believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation. A "marriage de convenience" is shocking enough in private life, but when it occurs in its most flagrant and detestable form in the sight of the world it is a spectacle to arouse the pity of all good men and women for the unhappy victim of the unhappy alliance.

Utah Statehood. MINNEOLA, Ia., Nov. 25, 1894.—To the Editor of The Bee: Is Utah a SUBSCRIBER. Utah is not a state, but it will become one soon as it adopts a state constitution and elects officers in conformity with the act of congress admitting the territory to the union.

Columbian Half Dollars. SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please inform me as to how many William's Columbian half dollars were coined with the date 1892? E. ELSTER. There were 5,000,000 coined.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Utah Statehood. MINNEOLA, Ia., Nov. 25, 1894.—To the Editor of The Bee: Is Utah a SUBSCRIBER. Utah is not a state, but it will become one soon as it adopts a state constitution and elects officers in conformity with the act of congress admitting the territory to the union.

Columbian Half Dollars. SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 28.—To the Editor of The Bee: Will you please inform me as to how many William's Columbian half dollars were coined with the date 1892? E. ELSTER. There were 5,000,000 coined.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, are more promptly adapted to the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanent curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it cures without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance. Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name Syrup of Figs and being well informed, you will not not any substitute if offered.



Advertisement for 'Money's Worth or Money Back' featuring an illustration of a man and a woman. Text includes: 'Money's Worth or Money Back', 'We'll be in it Friday and Saturday—and you'll be in it if you're smart, No school Friday. We're going to advertise the Boys' department by a big cut price sale for two days, Friday and Saturday. Watch for it in tomorrow's papers. We're open nights now, but we'll close at noon Thanksgiving. Browning, King & Co., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas.'